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RENRY CLAPP, Jr.,

For The New York Saturday Press JUNE AND I

BY EDWARD SPENCER.

In the shadow of you maple, one fair day of my ow Laid I, watching through the branches the pearl-grey

1) al wandered towards the forest, on this day of glow Var quished, weary, sullen-hearted, all out of tune,

For my pen had failed to serve me, and my ink w naught but gall,
And I fauried as had parted, Love, once for all: So, into the solemn forest went I, with a brain half

And to these cool thickets wandered,-depressed and

To that moss beneath the maple I had come and flung me down.

On that crispy turf of mosses so soft and brown.

All around me Nature slumbered in the quiet of th And my soul, in every object, found Art's ripe food; Lapped my dog from yonder brooklet, chirped a squir rel from you tree,
And the birds; from brake and bramble, waked melody

Quivering glowed the air above me; deep as thought was you calm sky, Seen in glimpses through the leaflets up there so high.

Then a wondrous pleasant calmness, and a touch of

Blending with my bosom's sadness, dispelled its strife And a mystic, dreamy quiet, came upon me gently

Lying there, deep in the forest, apart from men, Came upon me as I hearkened to this merry little

Over roots and pebbles purling, from four Now 'twixt mossy barriers winding, laughing gay it

Now reflecting, like a lakelet, the pallid moon,— With a trout in each dark corner, lurking wary fo

its préy, And a sunfish in each shallow, glad for the day; As I heard the hum of insects, saw them dancing i

As I caught the ceaseless paran of bird-delight

As I saw the lazy adder, royal in his jet and gold, tretched at length among the brambles to sun enc fold: Chastened then, I softly murmured: "Cease, O grass

ing heart, thy yearn, Here at least thy thirsty, Hotspur thought dares no

"Idly as those faint blue vapors float about you dis Shall my Summer fancies wander vaguely, at will :

Catch, O speckled fish, thy victim, I will ne'er do

Chant thine ode, thou sad-hued mocker, it pleases me

Grasping, seething, tigerish anguish, I rend thy chain!"

Darling! 'twas that day I wrote you: " Do you, can you love me still ?" And you answered you remember ?- "And ever wilt!"

For The New York Saturday Press

#### ACEPHALA

BY EDWARD SPENCER.

[] know perfectly well what Plato says, in the Phadrus, every composition should have its proper beginning and ending the control of the

culating profit and loss on a counter-better, in short,

and, if one only has in the beginning a bare support outside from it, 'tis the most thankful to the soul of

Charles Lamb's 'Confession of a Drunkard' is sim-ply the morbid product of an excitable and sensitive brain, wrought upon by the present shame of a recent

THE N. Y. SATURDAY PRESS

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PRESS | pepsy It was a most ill-advised paper, and cruelly misrepresents the 'gentle Elia.' Lamb may have drunk too much at times, may have been overfond of liquor, may even have got intoxicated repeatedly, but he was in no sense of the word a Drunkard. He was an upright, regular, honest man, and a high-souled gentleman, who labored hard and intelligently, had a clear consciousness of duty—and duty of the sternest kind too, and did that duty on all occasions, without repining and without flinching. Now, the drunkard ay (and usually does) have a clear enough sense of s duty and of his work, but - he never does either. He fails, from some moral weakness that cannot be explained, unless we call it the result of the physical action of liquor upon his system, one effect of which rich and mossy would sink away like the burning the control of the cont is to uncover and bring to light whatever obliquity may be natural and innate in him; failing, and con-

> The mistake made by many of the early Christia the hermits of the African and Syrian deserts, the monks and nuns, the pietists, and all other half-baked ments, has been just this: They sought to effect a moral reform, without applying also for a physical and mental reform, which or a physical and mental reform, which course was neither more nor less than an absurdity. Man is a trinity of natures, but the bodies of this trinity are inseparably united in man, if he be man, and a reform directed towards the one part, without seeking to reform the others—indeed, ignoring these others, and lenying them, as we find all these people to have done—could have no other result than just what did procced from it—most hideous and loathsome deformity So it happened that convents came in time to need for their purgation remedies as violent as those which blotted out the cities of the plain; so, miraculous nuns saw visions and disobeved Malthusian laws: so, also, in our own land, Puritans wore scarlet letters, persecuted Quakers, and burned witches for consciencesake. In consequence of this one-sided culture, we find Gregory destroying what remained of Art in stern and deplorable iconoclasm, and Omar burning Mecseum and Scrapeion in Alexandria. This impelled Luther to hurl his inkstand at the devil—made Anabaptists and Munsterians - taught Methodism to aim at the unsinetings-made Wesley a ghost-seer, and sent Robert Hale to the mad-house. All of these people were high-souled, well-meaning, had consciences, and acted in stern obedience to them, like martyrs; but their goodness was by no mean's God's good God's goodness is alone safe for us to imitate.

My knightly father! Death and Another are Companions.') Your true artist is always able to bring about his most powerful effects in the simplest way ns.') Your true artist is always able to bring and by employing the most insignificant means. It is by suggestion, not by any garish, palpable, and there-offensive, presentation,—by the character and power of the association, not by the visible, positive nature of the thing itself,—that genuine works of art attain their influence over the soul. True, there are commanding us by their positive beauty and essential superlativeness, seeking not, nor needing any further source of power—as, for example, the Iliad, the Parhenon, Titian's Venus, Milan Cathedral, Shakspeare's Tempest' (in parts) and 'As You Like It,' some of Chancer (but this is homely, and of inferior woof), Spenser in his beauty-drunken moments, Claude nor ways, Giotto often, and Rafael sometimes. But gene-rally, your artist looks about him—does not seek to suits him (some ethnic association, it may be, some tags that on to his plan, and incorporates it with his work, by means of allegory, suggestion, allusion, or something of the sort, and so makes of it a stalking-horse, under cover of which he transfixes our emotion, tion, with his keen Cupid's-arrow. In skilful hands by suggestions of the mysterious or unholy, the super natural, the outre, or the bizarre. Hence the force of emotion necessary to produce upon us the impression's sought to be produced by our author; how effectually are our curiosity and interest awakened, and our desire to grasp at the unattainable pandered into activity! 'Death and Another!' 'Tis wonderful, yet so excially powerful as a poet. 'Christabel' owes its to this alone, while the 'Ancient Mariner' is choked with it. True, it is, when analyzed, mere arti tice, trick, clap-trap; but a skilful employment of it at once disguises and redeems it, and few artists have either the ability or the courage to be entirely single-

able writer I know: -more completely than any other does he possess the faculty of interfusing himself and his subject, and hence of mirroring his own soul in his book. Not Peter Martyr the Chronicler, nor old Foxe, nor Bunyan, not even 8t. John himself, believed more entirely in their themes: never did any writer show more faith in, and pride and affection for, the less, who can wonder if, in this day when Thies are 'all the go,' I should renture to hope that a series of headless papers may paver unto inacceptable to the general reader? In these times, when the tendency of everything is republican, the old degma that a Head is necessary in every matter, has received a fatial shock,—the members reveit against a deepotiem proves to be no longer requisite to good government, and have hearned to assert their own midspendence and individual efficiency. And, in authorland especially, the tendency of revent books is to establish the fact that heads are by no means so necessary as was of old imagined. Therefore, if there he no other drawback, if feel sure that the acephalous character of these papers will by no means prevent them from being read.]

"Patience!" wrote Southey, in allusion to his enforced and ill-paid thrudgery at literary ephemera: ""It is, after all, better than pleading in a stinking court of law, or being called up at midnight to a patient; it is better than being a soldier or a sailor, better than calculating profit and loss on a counter—better, in short, ries, the esoteric element, and subjective of the inner-most spirit—to which we must also add a peculiar Madame-Guyon-like mysticism that reminds us con-Madame-Guyon-like mysticism that reminds us con-tinually of Tennyson's Sir Galahad—the very nature earned 200 per annum were more pleasant to him than 2000 would have been, gotten through a profession, or an unique profession, or lamp other uncongenial way. The sweat of the brow is easy enough to contemplate and to endure, but where the soul loathes, the eye sees all things through out from the 'Erl-konig,' where the knight and Rolf start where the and loathes, the eye sees all things through 'Sintram' is in several places indebted to Goethe—e.g., from the 'Erl-konig,' where the knight and Rolf start out from the 'Independent out from the lonely castle; and from the 'Fanst' repeatedly, in the speeches and peculiar vicious and frankish diabolism manifested by the Little Master. It is most honorable to Fonqué that he should have so borrowed, as he is thus enabled to give us a real and consistent devil, whereas others, fearing to be called plagiarists, have sought to bring forth original fiends, and have instead presented a with most hear former series and presented a with most hear of an analysis of so magnificent a kind that be provides an unplagiarists, have sought to bring forth original fiends, and have instead presented a with most hear of comprehend above the tenth part of his

giance at the subject. Suppose, for example, that there were one fixed, immutable, narrow standard of female beauty, and that no man could detect loveliness save exactly where and as his neighbor also saw it— what a reductio ad absurdum the world would be! Every township would have its Helen, and everywhere would be renewed the bickerings of the Grecian chief-tains about that fair fruit that pipped shell in Leda's tains about that fair fruit that pipped shell in Ledanest. If there were no diversity of Tastes, the present orange of an evening sky -the very distribution of the human race would be rendered impossible, since men scious of the weakness and disgrace of failure, he whines remorsefully, and flies again to his drink to bring on forgetfulness and the oblivion of stupor, which, though terrible to awake from, while it lasts has the power to drown all moral consciousness. That is the drunkard—and not in a single particular does Charles Lamb, respublic him. his banian grove. And so with a thousand othe things. Beauty itself would pass away-or at least that chief charm of it which lives and mo its being in variety. No. It is false to presume as inevitable standard of Taste. There is, I believe, a certain gift or faculty in men to discern that which pleases them through the senses, coupled with an ir stinct to seek after, yearn towards, and love and cherisl tastes are our own, the peculiar taste of each individ and the like, we mean to define simply the extent of certain generally-adopted systems of Education in bias-ing minds, and it may be to some extent, in biasing

Bulwer's idea of using the headings to his chapten 'What will He do with It' as the vehicle for mor and philosophical aphorisms, has been much be raised as it undoubtedly deserves, but they err who give him credit for inventing the practice. Goldsmith resorte to it long ago, in his 'Vicar of Wakefield,' and als mber aright, in his 'Citizen of the World, where the headings are used as texts for the discourses which follow. Some of the capitations in the Vicar are very fine, baving a merit that Bulwer can lay no claim to, viz : terser embody an admirable philosophy such as m Goldsmith's genial humor. There is nothing in then to startle us; they broach no new paradoxes; they plant abroad no original ideas or notions; they do no seek to attract us by force of surprise, and at the risk of our disapprobation. But how pleasing they are, how genial, how pervaded with that glowing touch of nature which teaches us to feel kindred heart-bear with all humanity! And this, throughout all Gold smith's writings, is his peculiar art. Hence we only admire, but contract a personal regard and rea affection for him, and—spite all his faults, indeed th

better for all his faults—we come to love him well and truly. Therein was the man's genius: the power o exciting such feelings, and of giving impulse to such sove. Bulwer never would be able to run us on to such sentiments as spring up at the least pen scratch of 'good Noll;' and why! Because, first, Goldsmith is all nature, sweet and gushing, and we know intuitively that he himself feels every syllable that he writes; kind), and has never yet succeeded in hiding out sight his blotter and his india-rubber, his file and his Bulwer is impure himself, and intrinsically incapable natural impulses which governed Oliver's entire life Bulwer may very well be an enthusiast; we can fanc the deliriums of his imagination: we can conceive him bowing down with genuine devotion at the shrine of ence of High Art, riding in sincere exuberance of soul up and down in the shaded alleys of his home park, clad as a Caballero of Velasquez; but we could neve conceive him playing his flute to the peasants of Flan ders for bed and board, or strolling up and down Eu-rope on foot, without a stiver in his pocket, and relying upon his face at once as passport and bank-book. So, the one compels admirers, the other attracts

Ninety-nine in every hundred readers lose more or ess of the full force of what they read. To some, the tone of the subject-matter is unintelligible; to some, the the word single-rection a privativum, and urgree, who can tone of the subject-matter is unintelligible; to some, the the word single-rection a privativum, and urgree, who can tone of the subject-matter is unintelligible; to some, the aubject-matter is unintelligible; to some, the aubject-matter is unintelligible; to some, the passion; some miss the rhythm; others are only rewarded by a very faint impression of their author's meaning, such as one has of a house seen from a rail-road-car in motion, or of a chance face passed upon the street. But in most cases the author does not reveal his entirety to the reader, because either he reads too carelessly and hurriedly—because there is a foreignness about the one or the other to which the reader does not deem it worth his while to become acclimatised, or else, from deficiency of culture, the point and force of allusion, incident, example, etc., are entirely lost. I judge it impossible for modern readers ever to know the full force and beauty of Greek and Latin authors, enter thoroughly into the spirit of the allusions—and allusion, with its congner, argument from example, is the blood of composition, without which it might have form and substance, but could never enjoy the healthy strength of life;—and secondly, not being in home-bred to the language, nor heaving it spoken, we fail to appreciate thoroughly the delicate strength, a reference of the word became its only intelligible one, and in this sure particularly the poets. We cannot, in the first place, enter thoroughly into the spirit of the allusions—and allusion, with its congner, argument from example, in the way of the congress of the word became its only intelligible one, and allusion, with its congner, argument from example, in the same sense that Catallus, in his 'Atys, 'gives to healthy strength of life;—and secondly, not being in the same sense that Catallus, in his 'Atys, 'gives to railse. Thus Flato, the most refined and subtile of the healthy strength of life;—and secondly, not being in the same sense that Catallus, in his 'Atys, 'gives to railse, and beauty of the ellipses, as we fall also entirely to feel the force, the penetrating vigor, the sweeting the same particularly of the ellipses, as we fall also entirely to feel t

and have instead presented us with mere lay-figures, or with—dish-witer.

The story of 'Inkle and Yarico'—which, by the paralleled feast for those even who run as they read, and have instead presented us with mere lay-figures, or with—dish-witer.

Even granting that there is among men some such thing as general unanimity with regard to a certain the figures or with consistence or with consistence of the time of the story of 'Inkle and Yarico'—which, by the saw, Alphonse Karr has 'conveyed' into his 'Les s

half so great as it really is. This is especially the case with the less popular poets, such as Coleridge, Wordsworth, the Brownings, and others. (En passant, let me remark that Shelley's darkness is not the fruit of brevity and or reticence, for he is verbose; but simply because he thought vaguely, and expressed himself, both obscurely and ungrammatically even, at times.) But mentary; 'in usum Delphine' is the form in which to publish their Bauties to the broad world. For a gratitude was deeper dyed, I think, than any in common reader to understand 'Aurora Leigh,' for ancient or modern, which is historically recording to the conditions of the condition of the condit ce, would require that the notes should take up more space than the poem, and even then it will take a fortnight to read it with entire intelligence. Take as an example, the concluding lines of the work: Aurora and Romney are explaining things, and they have talked on until the day begins to glimmer eastward far away

Now, the first time I read the poem, half the force of the above was entirely lost upon me, simply because was too lasy to follow up the allusion and trace ou all its subtleties. I of course saw the general idea of the author: that Romney Leigh, not being able to see the glories of that present dawn, was turning his mental sight towards Heaven, and feeding his soul upon visions of the bright New Jerusalem. But if the reader would see the heart of these lines, and comprehend their vigorous and lovely significance, let him take his Bible, and turn to the twenty-first chapter of Revela-tions. There, in verse 11th, we find the New Jeruher light was like unto a stone most precious, even like a jasper-stone, clear as crystal." In verse 18th— "And the building of the wall of it was of jasper; and the city was pure gold, like unto clear glass." 19th foundation was jasper; the second, sapphire; the Now granting that those who read and run, have the pause and study all this out, is it at all likely that they will go still further and probe down by all who are endowed with what Goethe den

Honestly, I think not, and I have reason for my belie in the fact that it was only after long study, that I my-self came to a full sense of its thoughtful and profound

read Greek scholar, and hence it will not seem a mer commentator's refinement to suppose that when she wrote she intended the full and etymologic force of the expression. Throughout the poem Romney and Au-rors have been erring continually, going astray, per-verting their gifts to noble but false uses, and sufferhave been far too high-strung. They er with their pet theories: he with his reform of the lowest classes, his phalansteries and communism, too willing to break down the hedges of rank, and uproot the whole social fabric; she, with her pige o drown her heart, seeking Herr Teufelsdrückh's Baphometic Fire-Baptism, growing more and more strong-min-led each day, and more and more doing ney injustice, and straining the world to meet he oth of them. But now, the éclaircissement has bee brought about, they are soher once more, and they congratulate each other that, when they come to en joy that 'perfect noon,' and walk the streets of that

they shall be clear-sighted and soher always. Hence

look upon the amethyst as a remedy against intoxi-

cation, but also, if we go down into the etymology of it, and its uses with the Greeks—as doubtless our

author has done—we shall find a peculiar and special -" & dudésaroc durdraroc." says the original. Now

by to feel the force, the penetrating vigor, the sweetly subtile music of the rhythm. In spite of all our studies, we must lose this much, unavoidably, and however great our raptures over this or that beauty, however great our raptures over this or that beauty, however great our raptures over this or that beauty, however great our raptures over this or that beauty, however great our raptures over this or that beauty, however great our raptures over this or the beauty is those of the beauty of the New Jerusalem because its crowning gift is sober from however great our raptures over this profection, our knowledges, and especially our feeling—in the seathetts enne—of the constructive excellences and formal beauties of the Ancient Classics can never reach a higher degree than tentativeness and conjecture, erected, an most frail superstructure, over and upon what we consider the laws and right reason of composition in general.

And, in rending modern authors—English, I mean, and more particularly the posts—that soften struck me with how much hence a seaso of a more particularly the posts—that soften struck me with how much kneed the posts, than others—you and i, for instance, letch benevoe, than our bootmaker, our tailor, our butcher, or the man-servant and maid-servant within our gates. Shakupsare has two advantages for the general reader, over those posts that so the struck me of a locust-swarin of commendators, who leave searce any passage or word unexplained: and second, his great.

ancient or modern, which is historically recorded an accepted to be true. Yet Inkle would not have don as he did had his friend and preserver been a manknow the fact; why it is I cannot say, but it is seen who have the name and fame of being honest an porable (after a fashion), will not scruple to man, no matter how those earnings may have been en who love them, and whom some times even they themselves have pretended to love!
What a problem human nature is, to be sure! and how dark, hideous, and ionesome, are many of its corol.

Love, love, Ellen, my little one!

Love indestructible, love undefiled

I wonder if it will not come to pass, in the furth reprogress and eventual perfection of the Photographic Art, that it will be used as a cheap substitute for Printing, especially where only a small edition happens to be required? If this ever happens, our publishers will be enabled exactly to repre an author's ideas and language, but also his very hand-writing, the method he uses in composition, his corrections, and even the modes out of which his crea tion has built itself up!

Glasgerion's harp was a type of the true poet "He could harp a fish out of the water, And water from a stone; And milk out of a maiden's breast, That bairn had never name."

That is to say: He could, by the subtile power his music, move all things, making them rock in their very foundations. Of course, this power of his, like that of Orpheus, over manimate things, is merely a metaphorical assertion of his sway over the pas Like to this is the influence of great men, kings, to the esoteric meaning embodied in that pointed the dimensic (der dimensiche). And so also we see son influences act upon men individually,—influences su as love, the personal presence of certain men, elo first, what is, in the object, that daimonic power which xerts such a grand, subversive, unnatural, terrible inas man partly, but more especially as indivisusceptible to, these essentially about Arede me this riddle aright, and I will explain to you the whole philosophy of the Beautiful, as well as provide a definition of Poetry that will suit the tastes of every time and age, and agree with the idiosyncracy of each individual. "Les attractions sont propor tionnées aux destinés," says Charles Fourier. Is it at all possible, from the analogies of this cosmic law superire a ture on the analogies of measurement of the so-called 'daimonic presence'? Shall we say: The Daimonic forces are determined by, and in proportion ing such force ;-not the outward show of earnestnes mind you, but the inward quality of it, and, of cour ta unalloyed purity?

> Coleridge calls figures of speech 'originally the offspring of passion, but now the adopted children of

Abstraction is a drill-sargeant, who cons nan simply so far forth as his soldierly qualities are ed, while Generalization is the Colonel, who riews these men as a mass agglomerate of soldierly qualities—the ensemble called a regiment—which is to tain end ; further generalizing, this regiment becomes to the Commander-in-Chief merely an unit in his sum
—a screw or a section of the machine which he has put together in order that it may bear him on to victory

Homer is the one author who may be styled univer sal (in respect of diffusion), and hence is the only one who can rightly be claimed as man's comm

me, Dreams of your mother's arms clinging to me Cease, cease, Ellen, my little one— Warbling so fairily close to my ear: Why should you choose, of all songs that are had

This, that I made for your mother to hear?

Hush, hush, Ellen, my little one— Walling so wearlly under the stars : Why should I think of her tears, that might light to

Love that had made life, and sorrow that man

Sleep, sleep, Ellen, my little one— Is she not like her, whenever she stirs? Has she not eyes that will soon be as bright to me. Lips that will some day be honey'd, like hers?

Yes, yes, Ellen, my little one— Though her white bosom is still'd in the grave, something more white than her bosom is spared to Something to cling to, and something to crave

ove through all deeps of her spirit, lies bared to me, Oft as I look on the face of her child.

[From the N. Y Tribune.] A JAPANESE DAY AT WILLARD'S.

BY R. H. HOUSE

All day within the precincts of the Japanese, I revel in an atmosphere of Oriental fragrance. Noisy harrangues in halls ill-shaped and glaring with barbarous taste, hot debates spiced with venom and vulgarity. half-free expression, pistols in pockets and pepper on the tongue—what allurements can these offer, when the charms of Eastern grace and delicacy, refinements artiess and unsullied, a placid courtesy that knows no perturbation, and scenes ever novel and delightful are pen to me. In the room of my brown-skinned and bright-eyed host, Moroota Okatoro, who is decorated with high rank of Imperial bestowment, and whose virtues shine even as the purple brilliancy of his robes of state. I yield to the gentlest influences that ever nothed the fevered air of a Washington saloon Moroota Okatoro, diffusing that bulmy smile that commands the good-will of all who share his hospitable mats and rugs, leans back in the ample armchair ble mats and rugs, leans tack in the ample armonair which almost engulfs his slender form, and beckons a ready attendant, who forthwith spreads around strange objects of unknown meaning, which the worthy officer, Ishekawa Kaingkishe, is eager to develop. He is not loftily titled Ishekawa Kaingkishe, but he carries his poblity in his heart, which overflows with good nature to a degree that often smothers common prudence He lifts from the hearth the small, neat, copper vessel, with burning coals, which has its place in every Japan se apartment of distinction. With delicate tongs, of to a bright glow. Some grains of perfume, dropped among the ashes, send forth odorous incense. From closely-bound packages, stamped with profuse inscrip tions, he now extracts folds of the delicate Japanes sohacco, fragments of which he acts beside each per-son. Then from his belt come pipes—dainty and diminutive, a pinch of tobacco, pea-size, rolled together, filling each—which he carefully prepares, lights at

the burning coals with his own mouth, and gra-ciously distributes around. Three whiffs exhaust the shallow bowl, but the prompt Ishekawa stands to do, for the flavor of the Japanese tobacco is too fresh and pleasant to be speedily surrendered. Meanwhile, a little kettle of well-wrought brass hisses over the coals Heavy porcelain jars yield packages of ten from which tian pots, half filled with cold water. Hot water then is added, and the steaming beverage is served in tiny cups that seem fragile as egg-shells, but are really equal to all necessary uses. To follow the Japanese taste, no sugar must be intermingled, and none, indeed, is need-ed, for in some way a subtle fragrance has been imparted, which sugar would contaminate, if not destroy Refreshed by tea, a new concection awaits the guests.

Bustling labekawa (may favor rest upon his shaven head!) struggles for a brief space in the depths of a tightly-packed chest, and at length draws forth a long and narrow box, which he opens with dexterous hand pouring therefrom a fine gray powder, and saying the while in meaning tones, 'Sirooko, sirooko,' from which I infer that sirooko it is in which we are all to induly An inquiry as to the nature of sirooko results in the production of a small berry, not unlike coffee, and a well-constructed mill, the conjunction of which tells instant by signs what a garrulous Yankee would need ed into large cups, and equal quantities of sugar are mixed by mer particular duty. Hot water reduces the compound to a thin paste, after which it is ready for reception in the with much sweetness; to the untutored American pal my desire, but it must not be said that I bring grief to the generous hearts of my entertainers by rejecting their offering upon any such insufficient ground a gravity, and, after finishing, excla

#### The Saturday Press Book-Fist. For the week ending June 2, 1880.

. If course no reader and no critic can ever get to the bottom of the pulse of New Books. Perhaps Mr. Clapp, in his pumped Satiston Pums, doke most windly by merely menturing them in attractive grant. The title of a new book, present on comely (type, is a very valuable notice.—Harris's Werkly

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#### The N. Y. Saturday Press.

HENRY CLAPP, JR., EDITOR

NEW YORK, JUNE 2, 1860.

#### MR. GREELEY

cially those in the rural dis- that we are to be

that we are to be disappointed. From a careful tricts,—are in a state of comic perplexity, just now, all along of Mr. Greeley.

To their unspeakable amasement, it turns out that their favorite belongs to that hitherto suspicious class of people cummonly known by the two opprobrious term, office-seekers.

The fact is two available from a careful that we are to be disappointed. From a careful study of the epistolary style of the two great men whose recent contest held a wondering world in awe, we cannot see that training improves the language as it does the blood, or that a hard hitter is necessarily a strong writer, or that to counter skilffully with the left makes one a more skilfful writer. The fight in the

The fact is too awful for the rural politicians to con-

It has reduced some of them to the borders of in sanity; while others, turning a deaf ear to all evi-dence, declare that the statement is a sacrilegious falsehood, invented by some wicked enemy for the overthrow of the Republican party, and the conse-quent demolition of morality, religion, the family,

Nevertheless the statement is perfectly true.
Tell it, or not, in Gath—let it be known, or Askelon—Mr. Greeley is an office-neeker. He bravely confesses to the fact himself.

And why Is he not human; like the rest of us, and born with ble right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of appiness?

And what life, liberty, or happiness is possible to

delicate fishes of office.

Isn't office the 'principal thing' to him, and

houldn't he therefore 'get' office ! What man in this world ever worked for a political Party, without having that as his 'path, motive, guide, original, and end?'

Why, then, do Mr. Greeley the injustice of making him superior to the common aspirations, the common ambitions,—if you please, the common weaknesses,

Is this an age when Not so much as it was.

Besides, is it disreputable for a man, even of the most angelic pretensions, to be a president, a cabinet-officer, a governor, or even a Member of Congress? Ham't Mr. Orseley himself been a Member of Con-gress, and didn't be shine there

Fair as a star when only o

Manuvalle, in advance of any decision as to the fight, the combatants have taken vigorously to the pen, and are producing papers equal, in their peculiar style, to the best efforts of either Hesnan or And wouldn't be make a good Po Or,—now that he has given up his good Minister of the Interior? It strikes us, with all due respec the late Mr. Seward, that he would.

INITATION IN ART.

At any rate, he wouldn't run away with the fund

nch things.

As for Mr. Seward, we cannot help say

his old love-letters.

Writing letters is a very foolish be

should be made ridiculous.

And this was not a case of that kind.

else, to the dimes, the thanks, and (if he wants the

against office-seeking, or because he lives in a log-cabin, or splits rails, or writes his name 'Sam,' that

ery stupid.

ven ordinary common sonos

upport without honestly earning or at all deserving it.

PUGILISTIC PROSE.

It seemed to us at first, when the recent internation

nill gave such an impetus to the study of the language

of the prize-ring, that it was a very cheering sign. We hoped to find that a fresh well of undefiled English

had been opened. The language of the prize-ring is like that of the early times of our literature, when the strong manly feelings of the poet lisped tropes and figures. The homeric strength of speech which makes the fist 'a maulley' and the head a 'nob,' if rightly

ntroduced into our current literature, would go far to

counteract the weakening tendency of the prettiness that is so frequent and so admired. A system of intellectual

training for the Laura Matildas which should displathe 'posies' and the 'daisies' of the art of magazin

poetry with the 'claret' and 'socdologers' of the ma

beerly stated to self-defence, is a consummation which every well-wisher of his mother-tongue should hope for most devoutly. We had even gone so far as to hope irre-

ently that the influence of such a new field of study

might be seen in the classic and ornate style of Mr. Everett's future Mount Vernon papers. But it seems

prise-ring for the championship seems to have been transferred to the columns of the newspapers. Here, as

transferred to the columns of the newspapers. Here, as there, we think Mr. Heenan has the advantage over his opponent. He does not flourish his pen with the easy and extravagant obsequiousness which characterises the style of the great Tom; but he has a simple and

direct straightforwardness of statement which suits the champion of a young and medest nation like our even He mys he would prefer to fight for the belt than gain

it by any other means. We hope he will hold fast to that feeling. Let him leave the corruption of English

more admiring circle than the Mount Vernon pap

jection to winning,—probably because, if he shoul gain the Belt, he would be in as awk ward a position of the man who drew an elephant in a lottery, and didn know for the life of him what to do with it.

Success to the Best Man

At any rate, he wouldn't run away with she funds, though the funds might possibly run away with him.

To be serious, we think Mr. Greeley is recairing very bad treatment, and that Mr. Raymond aught to be asharsed of his self for this bringing him to grief. We don't know much about politics, serially say, but we know enough to know that if Mr. Greeley has ever made himself and his readers many at the suppose of We are quite disarmed. The Transcript is an aesthetion-combatant, 'has no desire to make converts' t non-combatant, 'has no desire to make converts' to its views, 'or to argue with those who think other-wise.' It loves and admires 'nailve artists' on patri-

wise. It loves and admires 'native artism' on pairotic and constitutional grounds.

Better criffic than ourselves at home and abroad,'
have expressed the same opinions. Therefore, there
will be no sport, good people, and we are effected for
consolation the old maxim 'De gustibus,'

'If all thought alike,' says the Tresseript, 'there
would neither exist the wide range of patronage,' in
the state of the same of patronage,' in
the state of the same of the sam made bimself and his readers merry at the expense of the festive office-seeker, it was only from a Pickwickian

point of view, and that he didn't mean any more by it than politicians usually mean when they talk about short, the bad artists would-'not to put too fine a

may do so without violating the good old rule of De mortuis, etc.—that in showing Mr. Greeley's let-ter, he did a very naughty thing. Members of a political party are always more or less in each other's power, and Mr. Seward was old enough to have known

the question of imitation, which is in Art what the origin of evil is in theology, or the pons asinorum in Moreover, it was a private letter, besides being a very peeviah one, and he ought to have burnt it up 'I have been,' says Dilletante, 'like the rest of my

countrymen, an enthusiastic admirer of Church, eswriting letters is a very looks outsiness under any circumstances, as they are generally written under the spur of the moment, and express pretty much what the writer thinks, which, especially for a public character, is always very bad policy. But since people will write letters, some rule ought to be adopted by for it seemed no picture, but nature herself as seen through a window.

Suddenly, however, he stumbles upon Ruskin's dic-tum, that 'pictures which imitate so as to deceive are

which they can never be brought to light except He has been seleep, perhaps, through all the Pre-

And this was not a case of that kind.

There has never been any need for Mr. Greeley's tion, and is puszled by the 'exposition' of Ruskin, who ridiculous.

Raphaelite controversy between eye-sight and inspiration, and is puszled by the 'exposition' of Ruskin, who ridiculous. and takes both sides in the fight by turns. He will do it himself, when occasion requires, if he

For the crowd a picture is wonderful, as the photograph is wonderful which reproduces with exactness If he hadn't done it pretty often, he would now have been the autocrat of half the breakfast-tables in the country;—as it is, he is simply looked upon as a someevery literal trait; as the stereoscope is wonderful which shows indeed no new quality in an object, leaves it commonplace as before, but enables us to see it in what green but well-meaning man, who 'made him-self' (an awk ward compliment for his ancestry, by the way), and who is a shrewd politician, and on the perspective, to see two sides of it at once.

The artistic motive is a principle of selection an

these traits, which shows not what we saw before, but

The photograph itself may teach that something more than literal accuracy is needed to convey the impression of an animated face. Boundness, solidity, ous community.

There is only one good thing that we know of, which
can result from Mr. Seward's indiscretion.

It will teach people to distrust the 'Unco Good.' In
other words, it will teach them that, as a cantious
French writer once observed, 'nearly all men are projection, are hardly the prime qualities of a good face. Beyond these is expression, therefore beyond these is Art.

The power of a portrait-painter is plainly not ex-pended upon form or color in the features before him. and his success is by no means assured when the work represents with accuracy a man 'seen from the win-dow.' He must inform them with the spirit of the original, who think that because a man wears a white coat, or because he is called 'Honest Abe,' or because he talks through his nose, or because he prates night and day

We ask at once what manner of man has he shown. It is easy to represent features in detail; can the paint-er make these features represent the soul?

therefore he must be what is called a 'high-souled which involve and suggest all others, and by this subwhich involve and suggest an others, and by this subordination marvellously enhance the moral significance
the world, he had met but two classes of people—men
and women—waan't far from right.

Some characters are better than others, of course:
but the best are not to be distinguished by their

and this treatment prevails in rendering even inau-

The men who travel on their goodness always land The highest order of men—those who 'in the last cheek are given, with two or three rude brown touches. On this ground the eye, nostril, and outline of the

. The back ground is then laid in with thick, sifting will fall among the wheat '- are men of whom arting will fall among the wheat —are men of whom | . . . The back g we rarely hear anywhere, and never in the ranks of solid, warm white. solid, warm white. . . Finally, five thin and scratchy strokes of very cold bluish white, are struck for the either moral, political, or religious partisanship.

Strokes of very cold bluish white, are struck for the There is something in sectarian or party life, of high light on the forchead and nose, and the head is whatever kind, that at once undermines the character: complete. From the right distance it is a complete, so that to find a man who has for a long period been rich, substantial, and living realization of the project. ing head of the animal."

So the poets paint with a stroke. So Dante the may be for office, is generally unfit for everything else, by virtue of having forfeited, at the outset, all claims to simplicity, truthfulness, honesty, wisdom, or even ordinary craves and the control of the con fore you the image of Sordello, and nothing has been described but the slow rolling of his watchful, lion, described but the slow rolling of his watchful, lion,
Addition of detail, which is literal imitation, only

The chief object of all great sects and parties is to breaks the force of this large statement. If you paint obtain power and elevate a few shrewd and corrupt the single hairs, you misrepresent the mass which is men to a position where they can have a handsome hair; if you paint the leaves, you miss the tree. We cannot render detail with infinite and microscopic Nature, we can only destroy in the attempt that broad and simple impression which may freely be conveyed. Eyen Church with all his power of hand and eye, with unrivalled execution, has failed in the foreground and mystery in the wood. He has defined a

the parts, stiffness and lack of suggestion in the whole Mr. Church has marvellous power of representation, and that of the noblest kind, if we regard the parts of and that of the noblest kind, if we regard the parts of his work rather than the whole. His water, sky, mist, rock, atmosphere, and sunshine, are rendered with a vigor that is something more than imitation. The most characteristic and valuable qualities both of objects and elements are freely shown under his hand.

The charm of his work is not that you see therein a sky as if 'through the window,' but that very rare and lovely aerial effects are rendered by the artist, not perfectly indeed, for there is no perfection in our limp-ing after Nature with pigment and oil, but so at least as to suggest what is fairest, most delicate and difficult of apprehension in the actual sky.

Almost all that is done in the 'Heart of the Andes,' give, nor take away.

made up of these beautiful parts; it lacks a key-note of feeling, even a key-note of sight. When you go to tion the names of Cortesi, of Ristori, of Rachel, of Grisi, the middle distance from the foreground you go to of Fabbri. These names are more eloquent than any words I could write. another picture,-you must bring to a new focus both the eve and the mind

is feebly drawn, that it lacks magnitude and distance In feebly drawn, that it lacks magnitude and distance, that it is not impressive in proportion to its ascertained extent. This is a final criticism on the picture. Fallure to render the mountain, shows that the moun-tain has not been supremely felt, though it is the ob-ject of the picture, and the same indifference is equally gound, where attention is called to a brilliant bird or sever. The sublimity of plate

that results. Let him leave the corruption of English to the religious and daily papers; he cannot hope to compete with the editors and writers for such in that their own peculiar sphere. If however he feels desirous of saying something in his own way, let him write a series of articles in the language of the prise-ring, and we warrant him that they will be read by a larger and more admiring circle than the Mount Versa series.

OREKLEY and RAYMOND are still fighting for the Championship of the Republican Party, and from pres-ent appearances, GERMARY, owing to his superior weight and wind, is likely to win, although thus far his has received by far the greater amount of punishment of the two, and is already so blind that he cannot read scape represents Nature not as seen but as celt, when we are most open to her influence and lifted by it above details of observation, above individual 'beauties.' It is a harmony addressed not to the eye, as the ultimate meaning of Beethoven is intended not

for the ear but for a finer sense.

In variety and force of representation the work of Mr. Church ranks very high. It takes, perhaps, the first place among pictures of the second-rate, those which are not purely or primarily imaginative;

But all that can be considered genre or material painting is separated by an immeasurable distance, by the whole distance, from Art which rests upon suggestion and feeling alone. In fact, just now, the Republican Belt is not an article particularly to be coveted—having been literally torn to pieces at Chicago, so that, allowing it could be put together again, it would be neither useful nor orna-

Choughts and Chings.

BY ADA CLARE.

See Cortesi and die. 'Is now the manner in which I render the old salage of 'See Naples and die.' Not but what it would be better to see Cortesi and live. In the only one (God be thanked!) the country has yet produced—has appeared.

Lying before me as I write, is an early copy of 'Leaves' since she vastly enhances the pleasure of living; but one should not die without having seen her, for I doubt, one anoual not use without naving seen ner, nor touch, indeed, whether the upper spheres would be capable of making up her loss. These remarks read like extravagance, but it is hard to temper one's admiration, and the Cortesi is not a porson to be coolly reasoned about. For me, she is the most superb exponent of the lyric art, whom I have ever met. She is one of We are determined, at the risk of being tedious, to those deep and grand natures which expand the estand by our liberal neighbor till we see him out of his critical difficulties, which seem to thicken.

An ingenuous correspondent breaks out on him with not to admire Adelaide Cortesi would be gross ingrati-An ingenuous correspondent breaks out on him with he question of imitation, which is in Art what the duestion of imitation, which is in Art what the the miserable weary little nonsenses which form the

whole lives of most of us.

It is only on the stage that woman has outstripped countrymen, an enthusiassic aimirer of church, established by the street of the Andes," and had made up my mind that it was beyond the reach of criticism, for it seemed no picture, but nature herself as seen through a window."

The three tage that woman has doubtinged by the utmost efforts of man, and grandly triumphed over him in the uttermost sense of the word. In that kingdom of this globe, the highest honors, the prondest triumphs, the chief part of the world's worship, and the

largest pecuniary profits, belong to women.

I think I know how to explain this fact. It is only on the stage that the woman is taken out of the world's straight-jacket, and left with free limbs and free soul. The actress, the singer, may put away con vention, cant, and hypocritical moralities as very small worms whose crawl is too insignificant to be noticed. Her beauty, her talent, her instinct, her oratorical or vocal powers, her grace, her passions, are all to be used to their utmost and most godlike extent. She is to go forth and be great without illustrating any moral

In literature, in science, in the other arts, the opposite principle prevails; the woman who attempts to work, must wrench out all that is truly passionate from her nature, before she can be considered the respectable and useful worker

O! fools, fools, fools, that we are! We sacrifice the one sublime gift that nature gives us to cope with men

—Instinct; beautiful, sacred, heaven-given instinct. This quality, this instinct is the one balance we have collected intellect, the superior education, the better knowledge of the world, the stronger physical health of the man. The free, fearless, untampered-with con victions of the soul are in themselves the purest and largest logic. They cross the oceans of do the shores of truth, with the graceful swiftness of the sea-gull, while Reason, the laboring heavy ship, slowly toils through the waters. Does not the ship with all its ponderousness, its science, its cost, too often floun and go down in storm, while the white breast of The masters render comparatively little material the bird is scarce ruffied in the phrensied wind, and its truth in portraiture. They give only the great facts calm sad eye looks into the face of the lightning and calm sad eye looks into the face of the lightning and quails not?

But if women write banks do they draw from the What deep current of love, of passion, of grief, that boils down ght reunder their own silent hearts? Alas no! It is to the moral dogma, the conventional dogma, the social dog-ma, that they go for enlightenment, while they close from God to teach you, I am in anguish lest I die un-heard!" Most women disregard this cry, this heart of life, crushing it within them, and so committing awful bortions upon their souls.

If they write books, it is the monotonous old society

story, in which Julia who calculates closely and has an eye to the main chance, is supremely happy, while Violet, who cannot be a hypocrite, invariable to calico-gowns and bread without cheese, and finally points off the moral of a tombstone.

In their novels the eternal Mrs. Smith the hardhearted forever persecutes the no less perennial Miss Jones of the lamb-type, and the pair of canton-flan-nel lovers sign and white for the consent of the pulpi and terrible papa, who finally gives them his ble and, by way of a suitable present, a complete set of spoons. With some most glorious exceptions, this has been the one dreary rule followed out by the female writer. But O! my brothers, if you were not here to persuade her to betray herself, to sell herself for conage, if she were let loose from lies, and could speak that she knows and feels and suffers .- she ntempt, misconception, would die on your lips, and of his great picture to render foliage as we feel its we two sexes would be better friends; we could love

Few women are strong enough to choose between truth and the world's good opinion. For in the latter path though it lead them away from immortal truth, it leads them to some monotonous, leaden respectabil ity and much lazy peace, and in the former they must keep themselves ever girded up for fight, and neither

must they stoop from their conscience and heart.

I do not blame most women for sinking down into deceit and hardness of heart, they have so much against them; but the struggles and the pains that those women like me who have said 'I belong to my self and God' must pass through, are richly rewarded there are ministering angels who come to teach us les sons of patience, of gentleness, of loving kindne

# SALE OF PICTURES.

Messrs. Christic and Manson sold, on the 13th instant, the collection of pictures belonging to Mr. Briscoe, of Oldfallings Hall, Wolverhampton, and selections from several other galleries. The most interesting lots were, Lee, £42.-Five Drawings, by David Cox, 192 guinear, —The Vale of Clwyd, by the same, 265 guineas,— Mecenas' Villa, Tivoli, by W. Muller, 190 guineas,— The Duel Scene, from 'Twelfth Night," by Mr. W. P. pressed on the spectator singly and simply, is not rightly valued, but diluted by trifting effects and incidents, objects valuable elsewhere but not in this presence. So the leading motive of the work is frittered away and lost.

The part of Hamlet is omitted from the play.

Air melts all its meterials into a single engrossing emetion, and shows Nature not as a speciacle, but as a precince, a mood, a passion.

What distinguishes the landscape of Achenbach from that of Couture, or that of Couture from that of Claude? All these men can sufficiently color and draw as well as they. Imitation is but the alphabet of their Art. What separates Titian from them all, when he will paint a tree, a rock, and aske?

The Duel Scene, if the with Young from "Twelfth Night," by Mr. W. P. The death of Byron's widow is announced. This lady, who was born in 1794, was the only daughter and beir of Sir Raiph Milbanke Noel, Bart., by the same of Wakefield, 965 guineas,—Mr. W. P. Frith, The Squires and their of Sir Raiph Milbanke Noel, Bart., by the same of Wakefield, 965 guineas,—also, by the same, Citara, Gulf of Saler, 630 guineas,—also, by the same, Citara, Gulf of Saler, 630 guineas,—also, by Morland, 100 guin no apparate or their Art. What separates 11than from them all, when he will paint a tree, a rock, and sky?

The collections were of very mixed character indeed, the majority of the unnamed lots hardly worthy of notice.—The second sale of this gathering took place on the 14th inst., when the following were the most on the 14th inst., when the following were the most remarkable lots:—Clifton and Leigh Woods, P. Nasmyth, 550 guineas,—Mr. J. T. Linnell, The Hazel-Copse, Coming Summer, 315 guineas,—W. Müller, Skirts of the Forest of Fountainebleau, with a figure introduced, by Mr. P. F. Poole, 125 guineas,—Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Garrick, 350 guineas,—W. Collins, R.A., Children, Feeding Rabbits, 500 guineas,—Mr. E. W. Cooke, Rosts, on the August 2016.

...W. Collins, K.A., Children recoing maconis, co-guineas,—Mr. E. W. Cooke, Boats on the Zuyder Zee, 246 guineas,—Rosa Bonheur, an early work, Land-scape, with Bull. and Cows at Pasture, 110 guineas,— Mr. E. W. Cooke, Sandsfoot Castle, 240 guineas,—Mr. Creswick, A Landscape, 106 guineas,—M. E. Frere, The Breakfast, 200 guineas,—M. Trayer, Market-Place For The New York Saturday Pro LEAVES OF GRASS

of Grass. I have awaited its advent with some little anxiety, for I had been forced to extend to the later effusions of its author, a degree of admiration. I could not ahut my eyes to their wild, rough beauty. nor close my soul to the truths they expressed. Defi ant of all precedent, scornful of all the conventional-isms of art, there was in them all a rude, grand sweep, as natural, and as musical too, as the breaking of the waves upon the shore, or the singing of the night through the forest.

night through the locked-for volume reached me, you may be assured that it was eagerly opened. In the few hours that I have had the work, I have found time to read but little of it. That little, how-ever, has sufficed. I lack inclination now for its fur-

pose a review of the work. I have no such intention. I write simply to express my unqualified disgust with the portions I have read. Whether those portions are the best, or the worst, or an average, I do not know, nor care to know. I opened the book at random, as one does a new book when leisure is wanting, and

read what the pages before me held. I make no quotations from those pages. I would offer neither to Tuz Passe, nor its readers, the offence of apreading before them even the daintiest lines these pages of filth contain. Until such time as the novels of de Kock find place upon parlor-tables, and the obscene pictures, which boys in your city slily offer for sale upon the wharves, are admitted to albums, or grace drawing-room walls, quotations from Enfant of Adms would be an offence against decency to

I am not at all squeamish. Not easily shocked either. I adore the beautiful, and grow impassioned as I drink in the voluptuous in art or poesy. Amorous poetry, so far from being to me offensive, is delight-ful, and the soft, liquid lines of tender love, and the deep strains of a burning passion, seem to me alike fit poems are not amorous; they are only beastly. They apress far more truthfully the feelings of brute na

ture than the sentiments of human love. Walt Whitman assumes to regard woman only as an nstrument for the gratification of his desires, and the propagation of the species. To him all women are the same, with but this difference; the more sensual have the preference, as they promise greater indulgence His exposition of his th ghts shows conclusively the with him the congress of the sexes is a purely animal affair, and with his ridiculous egotism he vaunts his provess as a stock-breeder might that of the pick of

It is bad enough, I submit, for a person to be so utterly brutalized. There needs not the further degradation of publishing his brutality. A true man regards the ate relations be may sustain toward the who holds his affections, as something too holy to be lightly talked of, too sacred to be bruited abroad To the true man, the congress of the sexes is a sacra-ment a holy secret locked in the breasts of two persons, which it were gross profamation to expose to the gaze of any beside. To such an one, all women are not the same; nor is capacity for beastly indul-gence the distinguishing trait of the chosen one. But it is unnecessary for me to dilate upon this. All will feel what I might say in this connection.

Walt Whitman has had a narrow escape from being a great poet. He combines in him all the requisites but one; but that one is indispensable. He has strength, he has beauty, but he has no soul. Intellect. I grant, wide in its scope, and powerful in its grasp Yet with all this, I doubt if, when the Judgment-Day comes, Walt Whitman's name will be called. He cer-tainly has not soul enough to be saved. I family

think he has enough to be damned: Walt Whitman has done his work. He has shown to the world that one may have the form and presence of a man, may possess an intellect whose scope and power entitle him to high place among the gifted ones of earth, and yet in those finer qualities which most intimately connect man with higher intelligences, be utterly wanting, and at the poor level of ." the beasts

that perish." has done this, and the world has now no further need of him. It accepts the revolting lesson, as it must, but it does not need the teacher longer. If Walt has left within him any charity, will be not now rid the taught and disgusted world of himself? Not by poison the rope, or pistol, or by any of the common modes of suicide, because, some full man, to whom life has become a grievous burden, may at a later day be compelled to choose between death by the same means and a hateful life, and with the pride of noble manhood turn shuddering to live on, rather than admit so much of oneness as would be implied by going to death as did Walt Whitman. But let him search the coast of his island home until he finds some cove where the waves are accustomed to cast up the carrion committed to them, and where their bloated bodies ride lazily upon the waters which humanity never disturbs, and casting himself therein find at last the companionship to

which, in death as in life, he is best fitted. Let him do this act of reparation, and the world may kindly extend to him the charity of forgetfulness

JULIETTE H. BEACH Allion, N. F., May 19, 1860.

## Notes of the Week.

It will be seen by an article in to-day's issu-Mrs. JULIETTE H. BRACH, having glanced at WALT Whitman's 'Leaves of Grass,' is disposed, upon the whole, to take a somewhat unfavorable view of them It always gives us pleasure to print every variety of case, the careful reader can have no reasonable doubt as to the writer's meaning.

extracts from his correspondence, comprising among others, more than twenty new letters from Washington Irving, hitherto unpublished; edited by Tom Taylor, with a Portrait of the author.' The same house will publish, shortly, 'Travels, Researches, and Missionary Africa, by Dr. J. Louis Krapf, and 'Wild Sports of India, by Capt. H. Shakspear.' These works are all reprinted from early sheets just received from London

Theodore Parker has bequeathed his private library, containing over thirty thousand volumes, to the Public Library of the city of Boston.

Messrs, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. publish to-day a small volume containing thirty-three stories by Charles Dickens, said never before to have been published in this country.

- Mr. Samuel French, of this city, is publishing in — Heurs. Thayer & Eddridge, Boston, publish, to-day, 'The Life and Public Services of Hon Abram in Brittany, 100 guiness.—M. E. Frere, Children Shelling Peas, 120 guiness.—Mr. J. Linnell, sen., The Quoit comprising the Dramatic Annals of New York, from of Males, Republican Candidates, etc., etc., illustrated with handsome Portraits.'

The Breakfast, 200 guiness.—M. Trayer, Market-Place monthly parts,—two of which have been issued,—a in Brittany, 100 guiness.—M. Trayer, Market-Place monthly parts,—two of which have been issued,—a monthly parts,—a monthly parts,—two of which have been issued,—a monthly parts,—a monthly parts,—a monthly parts,—a monthly parts,—a monthly parts,—a monthly parts,—a

Mr. Cogswell, Superintendent of the Astor Library, will embark for Europe the last of June or early in sluly, principally on account of imperfect health, but also in the interest of the Library. His speciality just

Years in China, by the Rev. Charles Taylor. The same firm have in active preparation 'The Actress in High Life;' Mr. Stoddard's 'Loves and Heroines of the Poets;' 'Women of the South distinguished in Literature, by Mary Forrest;' 'The Household of Bouverie, by a Southern Lady;' 'Jack Hopeton and his Friends, by a Southern Lady;' 'Jack Hopeton and his Friends, by a Ceorgian;' and, Methodism Successful, by B. F. Tefft, D.D.'

Heroing they thought, would do nicely for But he turned up his nose at their murmuring and shamming. And cared (shall I say?) not a d— for their damming; So they first read him out of their Church, and next minute Turned round and declared that he had never been in it.

But the turned up his nose at their murmuring and shamming.

So they first read him out of their Church, and next minute Turned round and declared that he had never been in it.

But the turned up his nose at their murmuring and shamming.

his Friends, by a Georgian; and Methodism Successful, by B. P. Tefft, D.D.'

Mewrs. Follet, Foster & Co., Columbus, Ohio, are about to publish a Blography of Lincoln, written by Mr. W. D. Howells, favorably known by his poetic contributions to the Atlantic Monthly, The Savensor Parse, the Ohio State Journal, etc., etc. Well, since Hawthorne wrote the Life of Franklin Pierce, why shouldn't Howells write the life of Abraham or whatever Lincoln?

— Rev. Charles Kingsley has been appointed to fill the chair of Modern History at Cambridge, England, rendered vacant by the death of Sir James Stephen.

Mr. Kingsley is principally known here from his works

Alcander, Ben Khorat, Ben Jonson,

Hev. Charles Kingsley has been appointed to fill the chair of Modern History at Cambridge, England, rendered waxnt by the death of Sir James Stephen.

Mr. Kingsley is principally known here from his works of fiction, but in England he enjoys the complex reputation of a novelist, poet, historian, critic, social reformer, naturalist, sportaman, parish priest, and the chief leader of the so-called 'Muscular Christians.'

— Professor Edward T. Fristoe, of Columbia College, in Washington, has been elected to the Professorabjo of Mathematics and Astronomy in the Missouri State University.

— The demise of Russell's Magasiar, a Southern periodical which has enjoyed but a short lease of life, affords the text of a melancholy article in the Charleston Mercury. The said destiny of Southern magazines, the utter lack of Southern sympathy for home productions of a literary character, the difficulties that environ the most enterprising publishers, wring from the Mercury this candid confesion: "We are briefly reduced to the alternative of acknowledging that we have no adequate number of writers, or no adequate number of writers, or no adequate number of readers, for the maintenance of such a work, or the subscribers do not pay, even if they read."

— Lamarting has written a singular preface for the new edition of his complete works. He dates it Paris, April 20th, and says:

Length of the vertical of Southern support of the control of the second through the control of the control of

new edition of his complete works. He dates it Paris, April 20th, and says:

I do not republish these works of mine from motives of vanity, nor do I exclaim, with Horace, Exegi Monumentum. Far from exaiting myself before this beap of dead or ephemeral leaves fallen from the branches of my life-tree, whose roots I already, feel dying within me, I rather say, in all sincerity, 'Would that I had never written!'

Being unable to sell my lands, I sell my self-love, for I pretend to no self-glorification about my works. Assuredly, I would a thousand times rather take the whole of these pages, without looking at them more, or asking others to road—would make a bonfire of these blackened leaves, and deliver their vain smoke to the breese of the night. But conscience cries to me, 'Stop! You owe bread to hundreds of mouths: your works have a material value, with which bread may be bought for those families for whose existence you are responsible. Ask men to buy these vanities of the pen: those vanities will be sanctified in becoming daily bread. Once more, I repeat, no other motive constrains me to this publication. It is long since the last roots of all literary or political vanity have been dried up within me, even as though they never had lived. I believe myself neither classic in poetry, infallible in history, nor always irreproachable in politics. One of the special peculiarities of this final and unique edition will be the criticisms with which I shall pitlicsaly regard each page of my past works and actions. In such severity I find a better pleasure—the pleasure of exerciang justice even against one's self. We must bankall pity for our own passions, weaknesses, and faults, if we would merit pardon here below or absolution from on high.

POEMS

#### An April Orphic.

A walked to-day to the mountain-ledge Skirting a gorge where dark alders grow, And, climbing close to the danger us edge, I saw a pale, sweet flower below.

There it had blossomed year by year, Cheering the home of the newt and toad; Never had mortal step drawn near To break its ancient solitude.

Shut from the sunlight, hid from the dew And shunned by the winds it loves so the Yet its rhythm of beauty daily grew

O pitiful flower," at once I cried,
Blooming where never an eye can see!
I heard no voice, but something replied,
And this was the purport that came to me:

Man, proud-hearted and unresigned, Beating in vain thy spirit-bars! Seek meanest duties, if thou wouldst find The shining stairway that leads to the stars.

Learn, O soul by ambition towed, Content is forever to joy the key!'

Truth and beauty are never lost, Teacheth the little Anemone.

# The Bervish.

PROM THE PERSON MEDEK! MITE. Shave of the Most High Lord am I; And since His face shone on my eye I am He, He lives in me, My heart is merged in Being's Sea.

ш. Convention.

the same of the sa

Without is tender yearning, And tender love is within; They can hear each other's he But a wooden door is between

The Post. BY W. D. BOWELLS.

From wells where Truth in secret lay He saw the midnight stars by day.

O marvelous gift!' the many cried.
O cruej gift!' his voice replied.

IV.

He yearned toward the sun in vain
That warmed the lives of other men.

#### (From T. Russell Lowell's Fable for Oritica. THEODORE PARKER.

THEODORE PARKER.

"Here comes Parker, the Orson of parsons, a man who is Ghosts.

"The Bateman Household and What Became of Them," is the title of a new novel just reprinted, in London, from Chambers' Journal.

"Messra. Simpkin, Marshall & Co., London, have just published a work by John O Donoghue, Barristerat-Law, entitled 'Historical Memoir of the O'Briens: at-Law, entitled 'Historical Memoir of th

preacher.
There's a back-ground of god to each hard-working feature.
Every word that he speaks has been fierily furnaced. In the blast of a life that has struggled in earnest:
There he stands, looking more like a plowman thar

There he stands, looking more like a plowman tipriest,
If not dreadfully awkward, not graceful at least,
His gestures all downright and same, if you will,
As of brown-fisted Hotnast in hoeing a drill.
But his periods fall on you, stroke after stroke,
Like the blows of a lumberer felling an oak,
You forget the man wholly, you're thankful to mee
With a preacher who smacks of the field and
street,
And to hear, you're not over-particular whence,
Almost Taylor's profusion, quite Latimer's sense.

#### [From Bell's Life, May 20.]

SETTLEMENT OF THE QUESTION.

Our readers and the public generally will hail with delight the announcement we now make that on Friday last Tom Sayers and his gallant opponent met by appointment in our office, and settled their dispute in the most friendly manner. Sayers was accompanied by Mr. Gideon and two other friends, and Jack Macdonald appeared as adviser of Heenan.

Several propositions were made on both sides, in the presence of all parties, which, however, ended in smoke. The first proposal on behalf of Heenan was that the old belt should be cut in half, that each should take a moiety, and that each belt should be made complete by subscriptions raised by either side. Bayers at once replied to this that he would not consent to give up the old belt, or any part thereof, adding he would rather die in the ring than allow any portion of it to go out of the country. We then suggested that Tom should resign the old belt into our hands to be fought for by other aspirants, and that each champion should head a subscription to purchase a facsimile to be handed to his adversary.

We represented that the feeling in the country wa unanimous, especially among the higher classes, that both men had done enough for honor and renown; that by agreeing to this proposition, neither would be giving a point to his adversary, and that it would be a method of settling the affair which would meet, with general approbation. Heenan at once assented to this, but Sayers, after conferring with one of his friends, said he would give Heenan a new belt, but would pre-fer keeping his own, for which he had fought so long. This was another hitch. It was clearly Heenan's ob-

in the would give Heccan a new belt, but would prefer keeping his own, for which he had fought so long. This was another hitch. It was clearly Heccan's object that Tom should not have the original, or, at any rate, the whole of it, as the considered this would be tantamount to a defeat; and at this stage of the proceedings we had fears that after all no aminohle arrangement would be made. It then occurred to use that if the men were left alone with us, and allowed to state their own individual wishes, unblaned by the opinions of others, in all probability we could put them tegether. A hint was sufficient; the friends of both instantly left for our sanctum, and in five minutes the men shock hands in the most friendly way possible, and agreed to sur proposal had such should have a new belt, that the old one should be left with us, and that in the event of Hestnan's thinking fit to remain in inthe country and defeated it against all consers for three years, it should become his own.

Tou undertook not to put in any further claims for it, intimating that he should now retire from the ring, and leave its fortunes and its vicinations for younger men. Heenan, in a few well-expressed words, and he and always respected our Champion as a brave man, one of the wonders of the age; he had come over to try whether he could lick him, and he was done awy with, what he could not have said publicly before, vi: that even had be defeated Toin Seyers in the ring, it was that the question of the belty whether he could lick him, and he was done awy with, what he could not have said publicly before, vi: that even had be defeated Toin Seyers in the ring, it was the had always respected our Champion as a brave man, and one of the wonders of the age; in had counted to the public of the publ

way. All were delighted with the spectacie afforded on the 17th of April, by the indomitable pluck and endurance exhibited on both sides; and however much all must have regretted that the question was not settled one way or the other, still the feeling was, as we have stated, pretty general that a second meeting should not take place.

As to who might have proved the winner in the event of a second meeting was of course a question open to much debute; each man naturally had his partisma, and equally open to dispute was the point as to who would have come off victorious had there been no interference. These are matters on which we have our own opinion in common with others, but as the men are now fast friends, we think it better that everything that has transpired which might give rise to unpleasant reminiscences should be forgotten and forgiven; the numerous angry letters received by each and concocted for each by bad advisers should be treated as waste paper, and thus will both men remain free to act in concert, without fear of any future disputes as to who did or said anything to the disparagement of his brave opponent. It should now be the study of each to upin concert, without rear of any future disputes as to who
did or said anything to the disparagement of his brave
opponent. It should now be the study of each to uphold the character of his new pal, and do all in his
power toward strengthening the bond of friendship so
auspiciously entered into.

It is the intention of the men to go forthwith on a
light warring tow, reviews to which however, they

It is the intention of the men to go forthwith on a joint sparring tour, previous to which, however, they will take joint benefits in the metropolis, full particulars of which will be found below. As to the new belts, they must be paid for by subscription. Sayers will head Heenan's list, and Heenan will do the like office for Sayers; but they will, of course, require considerable assistance from the public to carry out their arrangement, and we make an appeal to the gentlemen of England who have expressed so much pleasure at the recent mill to come forward at once with their contributions toward the requisite object. We hope next week to be able to announce the subscription as complete.

In taking leave of the subject, we would most tho In taking leave of the subject, we would most thoroughly deprecate, on the part of the admirers of either man, writing or chafing in such a manner as to kindle any spark of jealousy or ill-will between the two combatants, who have every right to be considered the best judges of each other's merita (crede expertis), and would urge all who cannot come to the same conclusion. sion in the matter as the men themselves, to find a safety-valve for their opinions by subscribing to the belt of that one whom they shall deem the worthier.

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this character we have room here for only the following:

From Professor William F. Frein, Principal of Rate Normal and Model Schools, Treaten, New Jersey, March 7th, 1800.

Dana Rus .— I have examined with all the care and attention which my sensorous imagesuments would permit, the proof obsets of from commiscials flories of Randers recently Severated. When you, some mention age, partially disclosed to me your plan of constructions as well as Electrosiments, and preparing to draw many of your subjects from the fruitful domain of Natural Bistory and Physical Science, I compensate that I had grave doubts as to the practicability of the scheme. It appeared to me at that these that it would be impossible to clothe mech subjects with that viracity and variety of style so important in a faction of Reading Books for popular use in our Schools. But the examination I have been able to give to the samples farmished, has earlively dispolated all doubts, and I feel bound frankly to express the conviction in advance, that your plan is a decided exactors, and that these Readers will enjoy a wide and merited popularity.

and merited popularity.

In the course of my investigation I have found nothing in the general plan to criticine, but, on the contrary, much to commend. I think the use of those books will eventuate in afferding to the young a vast amount of useful information in much neglected though highly important departments of knowinder, as well as all those in the acquisition of on any and natural siple of weal delicery. I might specify particular excellences, but I think it better to have those to be discovered, as they readily will be by every inquirer. Fully helibring that these works will supply a paironage attained by few, if my, now in the field, I remain, in heate, But very truly yours,

Will F. PHELIFS.

Manutra William. Bo.

From William J. Boles, Superintendent of Schools, Louvence, Mass., Albay 16, 1800.

Jam prepared to approve the Standars to full, and to labor for their adoption here and observiore. I have never before connected to remand a Strine of Standars, though many have been sent to me for examination, and carnest offerts made to induce me to like

In HARPER'S MAGASINE for July we shall

THESE RECORDS ARE:

All To Imagement of Species, who pitch shape making in Bran-matter, with a given by Species for the species and the second process products of the first of the species and the second process from such to contract products of the second of the second process from all the processing species of the second pro-cess to the second processing species of the second pro-cess to the second processing species and the second pro-cess to the second processing species and the second pro-cess to the second processing species and the second pro-cess to the second processing species and the second pro-cess to the second process to the second process of the second pro-tes to the second process to the second process to the second process of the second pro-tes to the second process to the second process to the second process of the second pro-tes to the second process to the se

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# BOOKS, BTG.

Messire. TICKNOR & FIELDS'
List of lev Works,
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From Burty Ste

AUTORIOGRAPMENT REPORT STOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Charles Robert Leslie, R.A. to from his Correspondence, comprising mining calors of new Lesters from Washington Brying, hitherto ma-Billed by Ten Taylor, Eng. With a Portrait of the

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THE EXECUTIVE PRINTING.

THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS, THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,

form in Orthography to
WORCESTER'S QUARTO, s will be seen by the following letters and certi

OFFICE OF THE SCPENDSHERT OF PUBLIC PRINTING, }
Washington, March 14, 1860. Gentlemen:

I have long been familiar with Worcester's Dictionary, and have been highly gratified at the appearance of the new and beautiful edition of this valuable work. Be vant vocabulary, the skill of its arrangement, accourse y of orthography, precision of definitions, particularly of technical and scientific terms, its general completeness, and its freedom from political or sectarian bias, render it, in my estimation, the most perfect and substrictative expository of the English language. B gives me pleasure to state that it is the standard authority for the public printing.

Very respectfully,

JOHN HEART, Superintendent.

Meesrs. Swan, Brower, and Thieston.

Mesers, Swan, Brewer, and Tilest

CLERK's OFFICE, U. S. House of Representatives, March 15, 1800. Worcester's Quarto Dictionary is the standard work of refer-sonce in this office, and the system of orthography therein repre-sented in that adopted in the official records and documents of the Bouse of Representatives of the United States.

J. W. PORNEY,
Clerk of House of Representatives, U. S.

OPPUR COMMERSIONAL GLOSS, March 19, 1880.

Dear Sir: The Quarto Dictionary of Dr. Wercester seems to excel all others in the fainess of its vocabulary, in precases and compendicances of definition, and in the extreme nicety of discrimination shown in the treatment of symponymous terms. In orthography it unquantionably represents the prevailing usage of the standard writers both of this country and of England; while, by an ingestions and simple method of notation, and by the respelling of words, when necessary, the proper promuchation is indicated. No general dictionary has no complete a vocabulary and so exact and matchestery definitions of terms of art and acteur. Such being my opinion of its merits, it gives me pleasure to in-form you that with the commescement of a new volume of the Congrussional Glate, the system of orthography represented in Worcester's Dictionary will take the place of that heretofore used

in the publication of the Debates of Congress.

JOS. MATTINGLY,

Owerk or the Receivant or the Resart, U. S., }
The production of this work has laid a claim to the admiration and gratitude of the American people, which those who have been suggested in kaborous researches and application of the mind to literary pursuits can best appreciate; and its successful accomplishment in the form which it bears, is a victory deserving of fame more to be estimated than, that which springs from the most successful results of war; this being founded upon human destruction and misery, and that fings a standard by which the ideas of two of the great nations of the world may be expressed and compared, conclinating and advorsing their peaceful intercenses, explaining, illustrating, recording, and handing is down to future agos, their literature, history, and all their inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences.

W. HEKEY, Chief Clerk, Senate, U. S.

Covice Sixuman or or use U. S. Sixuman, March 18, 1800.

commence a Monthly Publication of Testimonials from leading Educators, Opinions of the Press, like. On the Press, like the Press, like

Int. They present an unusual Farriety in matter and manner, and will pieve encountingly stimunements to Californ.

34. They will mayor a great amount of Toolul Information, which is up offer only one to brought before the great mans of Casicul State of St

T. S. Person Green, March 16, 1800.

After a minute and careful examination of the Quarte Deckmary of Dr. Wormster, I consider it the best Deckmary of Dr. Wormster, I consider it the best Deckmary of Dr. Wormster, I consider it the best Deckmary of Dr. Wormster, I consider it the best Deckmary of Dr. Wormster, I consider it the best Deckmary of the Baglish bagging that has yet been published. In the great republishes of Deckmary, when the proof republishes of the Section of the sachdical terms render it in the same of the sachdical terms render it the best Deckmary in the sachdical terms render it the best Deckmary of Deckmary of

BOOKS, BTC.

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The following is from Mr. Porter, the well known Marine Chro-nometer and Watch Maker : Mr. R. E. Bossum, Transurer, etc. Reptamber, 1889, 1 here coid a Duri Str. Blace my note to year of Reptamber, 1889, 1 here coid a number of year Company's watches, and have youd repeats from them others exception. There give me in freebby, and any contourers every maintenant. Recordly a thipmander to whom 100 color leave, asked to may that he Chromomoter having broken down at so, he navigated his vessel safety from by his Waitham watch.

GRO. E. PORTER.

Bearon, Nept. 27, 1859.

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the result of the internal famigation practised by all who truly value Jajaness tobacco. His rich trowsers expanded like folds of feminine raiment, and shine sers expanded like folds of feminine raiment, and shine sers expanded like folds of feminine raiment, and shine sers expanded like folds of feminine raiment, and shine with a lustre surpassing even the brightest that French silk can show. Lifted a few inches from the floor, silk can show. Lifted a few inches from the floor, they disclose neatly-andaled feet, with silken footox-raverings of finest texture, half gaiter, half stocking. His robes of light-blue crape float and swell like the thin smoke that surrounds them. In his belt reposes always the short sword of dignity, which proves the westers in not always inseparably connected with the idea of hard-hruh (hard, the stomach; kruh, to cut openia, as has been supposed. The ordinary short sword is worn for use in cases of close fighting. The disemble of the store of the store of a guard upon the handle, showing that it is intended for private application and not public attack. The hard-hruh sword gives its owner the right to vindicate his honor, if so called upon, by opening his bowels croowsies, and letting out his life in the least comfortable manner to be imagined. Servanta, whose amount of honor is supposed to be in-appreciable, cannot possess this sword, and are, moreover, forbidden the privilege of making away with themselves, which is a special prerogative of the no-bility. Considering their eminent distinction, these weapons seem, to the unfamiliar mind, to be somewhat degraded by association with steel chopsticks and previous distinctions. But when a pair of American stockings is laid upon his light. Sometimes, instead of chopsticks a peculiar weapon of steel; about six inches long, and sharpened light Sometimes, instead of chopsticks, a peculiar weapon of steel, about six inches long, and sharpened fection—Lieutenant Brooke, who brought the Can

of brass, long swords, some hanging from elevations, to be the Japanese symbol of longevity, some lying on chairs or floor, all in scabbards of most some tying on chairs of noor, at it is scalarly to most ingenious adornment. The swords themselves are of a steel superior to any other known, and the best of them can cut through a bolt of iron or an inferior sword without turning the edge. The handles are inwith articles of American clothing, out of pure reliah

but his youth—he is only twenty-six—prevents his present assumption of the eminence of station to which he will soon be entitled. His birth is equal to that of the principal embassadors. He has tall to turns, not to recreation has to be the control of the control of the principal embassadors. which he will soon be entitled. This orien is equal to that of the principal embassadors. He has talent, wealth, and good looks. Unquestionably, he is the handsomest man in the embassy; and I think, as I glance at him now, notwithstanding his eccentric pose -feet upon chairs and knees saluting nose-that hi in personal appearance are not numerous in

In the midst of all this quiet comfort enters, with a

This changes all thought of gravity to irrepressible gaiety. With Tommy near, sobriety departs. This is the young interpreter (Tatalesi Onajsero), who, by virtue of absolute recklessness and a purely American spirit of devilry, has won the jolly nickname in which he much rejoices. Coming, now, in presence of higher officers, he reduces himself for a moment to preternatural tameness, but his mission having ended with a phrase or two, he darts away again in his usual frangitic state. The humor of Tommy finds expression in the queerest tricks. The other day he inveigled a small here into his recorn did them and these bedsets. small boy into his room, did then and there bedech hotel parlor, an object of public ridicule. Last night he got, by some means, a paper garrote-collar, which, with infinite difficulty, he arranged about his own brown neck, American fashion, and paraded himself about, among his fellows, like a peacock with an en-

Tommy confesses to a passionate adoration of the feminine charms he finds surrounding him. The American ladies seem to have got into his head. He has confided to me an earnest desire to discover a suitable wife in this country, with whom he may peacefully live forever, without a thought of returning to Japan When fans are handed to him for his autograph, he writes upon them—'I like American lady very much;' I want to marry and live here with pletty lady'— ('pletty' being an emendation of his own upon 'pretare not smiles of youthful beauty. Whether Tommy will or will not be spoiled by the favors that descend upon him, is a question that seriously agitates his olds and more experienced companions, who occasionally

Tommy has already learned to sing and whistlegreat acquisition, since the Japanese are not a singing people, and have but few musical instruments. He people, and have but the musical matter and 'Pop Goes the Weasel,' which he persists in calling 'Popp' Goes the Weasel,' and thinks the extra syllable rather a good thing. I regret to say he is extending his America ents in a less praiseworthy direction, for he is over excited, mingles undue profanity with his conver sation in very inapplicable ways. But Tommy has no notion of impropriety connected with his oaths; he m as emphatic expletives, which, havmake use of.

nake use of.

A beautiful little girl, six or seven years old, was
brought by Mayor Berret to see the Japanese. Tommy directly assumed a deep interest in her. He explained to her all sorts of things, and for once represeel his beisterous instincts. He kept calling all his companions to look at the pretty stranger, and when she was about going away, asked: 'Is it permitted here to kiss a little girl so young as that?'—adding that in Japan it was considered exactly the correct

The entrance and exit of Tommy having interrup The entrance and exit of Tommy having interrupt-ed the seriousness of Moroota Okatoro's apartment, tranquillity is given over. Moroota himself runs away, in obedience to a summons from the princes, Isheka-wa starta upon a course of English study. At present he is involved in a struggle with the letter '1,' which finally terminates in his discomfiture. The Japanese cannot come to terms with '1.' It resists, evades them. They twist their faces in dire distortions, as if the feat were to be accomplished by the knitting them. They twist their faces in dire distortions, as if the feat were to be accomplished by the knitting of the two eye-brows into one, or by shifting the mouth into an inconvenient position under one ear. But still no 'l,' is heard. I do not think that, even by

tinctness of the races is in their opposite cha

at the end, is concealed in the scabbard. When used it is first laid that upon the right hand, the point toward the holder, and then flung through the air, turning in its course, so as to pierce the object at which it is aimed handled the holder, and then flung through the air, turning in its course, so as to pierce the object at which it is aimed handled the second through the carried that the nearest member of his family is ill, the Japanese handled through the carried turning that the nearest member of his family is ill, the Japanese handled through the carried turning in its course, so as to pierce the object at which it is aimed handled through the carried turning in its course, so as to pierce the object at which it is aimed handled through the carried through the carri

Passing from the apartment of Okatoro, I loiter them can cut through a bolt of iron or an inferior sword without turning the edge. The handles are inlaid with precious stones, and bound around with silk
card. The scabbards are of thick skin, profusely covered with colored lacker, and sprinkled with gold-dust
and mother-of-pearl.

From the open mouths of many boxes are guahing
varied robes of shining silk, fans, hats, sandals, handkerchiefs, confectionery, colored prints, porcelain, pipes,
lacker-ware, and all that seems most strange to our
sight. The aspect of the room is wholly Japanese—
the manners Japanese, and the language. Whatever
betide, the sound of other accent must not intrude.
Close by my side sits Tookahara Jougoro, who reads
aboud from an open fan passages of Oriental poetry,
written, I think, by himself. His tones fall musically,
for the Japanese is as soft and smooth as any language.

Tookahara too, has melody in his voice. He is a notable
gentleman in the embassy. His rank is high already. pages. At length one finishes his day's duty, and turns, not to recreation, but to his English dictionaries, settling him for some hours' work upon our language. He has procured a number of little English books, among which I notice a Manual of Etiquette, the

> [From the London Athenseum.] SALE OF BOOKS.

The Mitford sale has gone off with éclat, under the nammer of Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson. The library, rally speaking, was of peculiar interest, from the mstance of the books being enriched with MS. circumstance of the books being enriched with MS. memoranda and other enhancing illustrations, being evidence of the great research and industry of the late proprietor. The following may be cited among the more rare and curious articles:—Beckford's Epitaphs, privately printed, and presentation copy from the author to Samuel Rogers, £15 15s.—Bandello, Tre Parti de le Novelle, 3 vols., original edition, Count Borromeo's copy, £26 10s.—Br. (For.), The Tragedje of Alceste and Elisa, extremely rare, £7 2s. 6d.—Brathwait's Strappado for the Diuell, good copy, with the autograph of Camden, £4 9s.—Brathwait's Sheppards Tales, the rarest of all Brathwait's pieces, £9 9s.—Brathwait's Spiritus Bibliographer, 4 vols., £4 8s.—Boiardo's Sortish Bibliographer, 4 vols., £4 8s.—Boiardo's So-British Bibliographer, 4 vols., £4 8a.—Boiardo's So-nettie Cansone, edited by Panizzi, only fifty copies privately printed, £5 10a.—Brandt's Stultifera Navis, black letter, £6 12s. 6d.—Byrd's Psalmes, &c., very black letter, £6 12a. 6d.—Byrd's Paalmes, &c., very rare, £6 5a.—Churchyard's Worthines of Wales, the rarest, and one of the most important of the productions of the poet, black letter, £13 5a.—Churchyard's Challenge, black letter, only 30r 4 other copies known, £7.—Collier's Catalogue, Bibliographical and Critical, privately printed, £6.—Daniel's Civile Wares, the first complete edition of this interesting historical poem, £4.10.—Byriag's Scores of Folly very rare, £8. privately printed, £6.—Daniel's Civile Wares, the first complete edition of this interesting historical poem, £4 10.—Davies's Scourge of Folly, very rare, £8.—Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron, fine copy, £9.—Drayton's Works, with plate of monument, scarce, ty'). Moreover, the sentiments of Tommy appear to the liberally reciprocated. He is a thorough pet. Bevies of maidens gase beneficently upon him all day, and until late in the evening, and extend to him unreluctant hands. Matrons, too, proffer him attentions, but with keen discrimination, he is generally taken other editions, in all 18 vols., £11.—The whole Works of George Gascoigne, Esquyre, black letter, £10.— Greene's Scottish History of James the Fourth, first lition, £6 10s.—Greene's Quip for an Upstart Courtier £6. 17s. 6d. - Homer's Iliad, 24 Books, done according London and its Environs described, Gray the Poet's copy, copiously interspersed with MS. notes by him, £6.—Longus, Les Amours Pastorales de Daphnis et Chloé, a unique specimen of binding by Monnier, £12 10s.—Lorris, Le Rommant de la Rose, scarce, £6 8s. 6d. 10s. – Lorris, Le Rommant de la Rose, scarce, £6 &s. 6d. – Knight's account of the Remains of the Worship of Priapus, very rare, £8. – Milton's Poems, with English and Latin, first edition, £5 10s. – Milton's Paradise Lost, second issue of the first edition, £6 15s.—Mirror for Magistrates, bound by C. Lewis, £4 8s.—Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, 17 vols., £14 14s.—Peacham's Minerva Britanna, rare, £4 14.—The Psalmes of David in Meter, etc., by M. Z. Boyd, scarce edition, £10 10s. ctive Review, 14 vols., £5 5s.—Shakspeare's Poems, bearing date 1640, with brilliant impression of the Portrait by Marshall, £14 14s.—Shakspeare's Plays, with notes by Dr. Johnson and G. Steevens, 22 vols., £11 & .—Shelley's Revolt of Islam, with a leaf inserted ring the autograph of P. B. Shelley, £10.—Sher stone's Poems upon various Occasions, extremely rare, £4 & ...—Sheridan's Discovery, a Comedy, imac Reed's copy, with his autograph, £4.10.—Taylor's (Water Poet), Memorial of Monarchs, Farewell to the Tower notties, etc., all first editions, 29.—Thomson's Works, the author's copy of the first volume, with corrections and alterations of the text, not only in his autograph, but also in that of Alexander Pope, a volume of the greatest interest, £46.—Spenser's Faerie Queene, F. G. Waldron's copy, £16 fs.—Wickliffe's Wicket, black letter, £4 12a.—Willabo's Auto. wastron's copy, 110 ob.—winther waters water, ob.

16 8a. 6d.—Whitney's Choice of Emblemes, few leaves mended, 25 2a. 6d.—Yarrington's Two Lamentable Tragedies, title mended, rare, 23 6a.—Wither's Emblemes, frontispiece by Marshall, fair copy, 25 7s. 6d.:

—the total amount of the the twelve days being £2,con a.

mouth into an inconvenient position under one ear.

But still no '1,' is heard. I do not think that, even by accident, they ever hit it; and I observe they arere become familiar with gentlemen who have 'I' in their manies, always regarding such with a species of distrust. This alone would suffice to show the difference between them and the Chinese, with whom 'I' is rather a favor-lite consonant, taking the place of one or two others, as we utter them. But the best evidence of the display of that invaluable them.

Mesars. Thayer & Eldridge have published ion of Leaves of Gran, in which we recommers to endeavor to find the following passes

aders to endeavor to find the rostocal and a some. To a list are some. If am considerable of a man. If am some. You also are some. We all are considerable, all are some.

Put all of you and all of me together, and agitate our particles by rubbing us all up into eternal smash, and we should still be some. No more than some, but no less. Particularly some, some particularly, some in general, generally some, but always some without mitigation. Distinctly, some.

O ensemble! O quelque-chose!

ome punkins, perhaps.

ut perhaps squash, long-necked squash, crooked-necked squash, cowcumber, beets, parsnip, carrot, turnip, white turnip, yellow turnip, or shy sort of mass, long sam, or short

otatoes. Men, Irish potatoes; won

sweet potatoes.

Yes, Women.

I luxurisate in Women.

They look at me, and my eyes start out of my head; they speak to me, and I yell with delight; they touch me, and the flesh crawls off my bones.

Women lay in wait for me, they do. Yes, Sir.

They rush upon me, seven women laying hold of one man; and the divine efflux that thrilled all living things before the nuptials of the saurious overflows, surrounds, and interpenetrates their souls, and they say. Wait, why don't you come and see us? You know we'd be happy to have you.

O mes sœurs!

Of beauty.
Of excellence, of purity, of honesty, of truth.
Of the beauty of flat-nowed, pock-marked, pied
Congo niggers!
Of the purity of nartiness, the sweetness of feculence, the fragrance of pig-sties, and the ineffable sweet perfume of Cow Bay in the
Summer!

emaile sweet pertume of cow hay in the Summer! the chastity of courtezans, the honesty and general incorruptibility of aldermen, of common-councilmen, of sub-treasurers, of postmasters, of post office clerks, of Members of the House of Representatives, and of Government officials generally, and lobby members in particular.

the truth of theatrical advertisements, of a prima donna's speech on her benefit night, of your salutation when you say 'I am happy to see you, sir,' of the Cherry Peotoral Certificates, of the Olive Tar correspondence, of the recorded virtues of Scheidam Schnapps.

I glorify schnapps. I celebrate gin.
In beer I revel and wallow. I shall liquor.
Ein lager!
I swear there is no nectar like läger. I swim in
I swear there is no nectar like läger. I swim in
it, I float upon it, it heaves me up to heaven,
it bears me beyond the stars, I tread upon
the air, I sail upon the ether, I spread myself abroad, I stand self-poised in illimitable space, I look down, I see you, I am no
better than you, you also shall mount with
me.

Once I knew a man.

t that man.

an I once knew. He was great, 'was glorious,
nev'r washed his hair, n'r combed his face,
—'mean combed face n'r washed hair; hat
hig han's—'dirty—'n big feet—dirty,—red'n
freckled, 'canse did n't wear hat, n'r coat,
n'r shoes, but went bear headed 'n bare foot
ed, 'n shirt 'n pants like free 'n in-inin-'pen't cita'n these 'nited States.

1003. O my soul!
O your soul, which is no better than my soul, and no worse, but just the same!
O soul in general! Loafe! Proceed through space with a hole in your trougers!
O pendent shirt-flap! O dingy, unwashed, flut

endent shirt-map.

tering linen!

attered flag of freedom! not national free
dom, nor any of that sort of infernal nor
sense, but individual freedom, freedom i
do just as you d —— n please!

By golly, there is nothing in this world so unut terably magnificent as the inexplicable com-prehensibility of inexplicableness.

1006. O triangles, O hypotheneuses, O centres, circum ferences, diameters, radiuses, arcs, sines cosines, tangents, parallelograms and paral lelopipedons. O myself! O yourself.

These things are not in Webster's Dictionary— Unabridged, Pictorial.

Nor yet in Worcester's. Wait and get the best
Neither in the New York Directory; for that is
full of blunders. I know it, although it ha not yet been printed. You also know it; for has not the name colle

asso know it; for has not the name collec-tor vexed your wife's soul, and your pale daughter's' and the plump-armed girls in the kitchen? I what came of his vexing but spelling of your name wrong, and putting you in East Thirteenth, when you lived in West Thirty First Street!

These things have come up out of the ages. Out of the ground that you crush with you

boot-heel.

Out of the muck that you have shovelled away into the compost.

Out of the offal that the slow, lumbering cart, blood-dabbled and grease dropping, bears away from the slaughter-house, a white-armed boy sitting on top of it, shouting Hi! and flogging the horse on the raw with the bridle.

bridle.

That muck has been many philosophers; that offal was once gods and sages.

And I swear that I don't see why a man in gold spectacles and a white cravat stuck up in a library, stock up in a pulpit, stock up in a professor's chair, stock up in a Governor's chair, or in the President's chair, should be of any more account than a possum or a tumble-bug.

tumble-bug. Libertad, and the divine average!

I tell you the truth. Salut!
I am not to be bluff'd off. No, Sir.
I am large, hairy, 'obsene, aprawling, big in the shoulders, narrow in the flank, strong in the knees, and of an inquiring and communicative disposition.

tive disposition.

Also instructive in my propensities, given to contemplation, and able to lift anything that is not too beavy.

Listen to me, and I will do you good, Loafe with me, and I will do you better.

And if any man darse to make fun of me, I shall be after him with a particularly sharp stick Vale!

The above was written, and almost all in type, be fore we were aware that any similar notice had bee taken of the book to which it refers; for until within day or two, our knowledge of Walt Whitma ed to what we had heard in casual convers our attention is just now called to a little pa should have written otherwise; but is it is, we see on squilb go. We admit that although there is no verse in Mr. Whitman's book, there is some poetry—a little —of an exquisite and peculiar cast, which fiecks the surface of a very copious and strong expression of sym-pathy with and close observation of external nature.

refusal to recognise such a distinction as dece nd indecent—is monstrous beyond precedent, and here it not before our eyes, beyond belief. Yet for the ne-tenth that we have excepted we shall keep the book, and read it, not without a strange interest in the man who could draw such a slender thread of truth and purity through such a confused mass of folly, secu-lence, and falsehood.

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